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An Era of Good Feeling.

Naturally, we are receiving many letters on the election of last week. They are mostly attempts to get at the causes of the overwhelming results, and usually are philosophical in tone. Not one of them expresses any bitterness of feeling because of the verdict of the people or gives the slightest sign of rebellion against it.

The truth is, the American people are well satisfied with the outcome-even those who voted for Judge PARKER. They are glad there is to be no political change to interfere with the progress of the prosperity for which they are hoping.

On election night the crowds before the bulletins were unanimously cheerful. Even the beaten were happy in their defeat, for from the first they themselves had been fearful of the consequences of a change. They knew it would have meant disturbing political discussion, and they were tired of politics.

It is really an era of good feeling. Happiness prevails and hopes are high. Not until four years hence shall we be again in the turmoil of a Presidential canvass, and meantime the disposition of the American people is to make hay while the sun shines.

Four Years More of John Hay. Mr. ROOSEVELT makes the welcome announcement that Mr. JOHN HAY will

be Secretary of State until March 4, 1909. Mr. HAY's conduct of the State Department in a period rich in delicate and difficult international problems,

and successful. with tact and dexterity, an engaging personality, and even that last grace of scholarship and style.

ministration and for Mr. HAY's reputation in his own country and abroad than that the Department of State may continue to be what it has been under JOHN

The Labor Vote.

The force of the labor vote, so called, in the recent election may not yet be measured with exactness. But there are certain features in that vote which are

Labor, though not as an organization, was undoubtedly the principal factor in the election of Mr. Douglas as Governor of Massachusetts. The Lieutenant-Governor and all the rest of the State officials are Republican. While there were other causes which contributed to the success of Mr. DOUGLAS, none of them alone, nor all of them together, would have landed him in the Gubernatorial chair without the strong support given him by the scratched ballots of wage earners.

Upon the other side, labor, acting harmoniously, is undoubtedly responsible for the defeat of Mr. PEABODY in Colorado. Angered by his course in the recent strikes, the Western Federation of Miners had declared their purpose to bring about Mr. PEABODY'S political downfall. Their success is, on the whole, rather an honor to him than otherwise. An association of criminals, if such existed, would work for the overthrow of the police force. In some such light Mr. PEABODY stood to the Federation of Miners.

In the case of Massachusetts the result is at least harmless, and Mr. Doug-LAS may make an excellent Governor. His weakness seems to be in a wish to run the nation by means of radiations from the gilded dome of the Massachusetts State House. He aims at "trust busting" and at reciprocity with Canada. Before he gets very far into the game fairly well employed. In the case of Colorado the result is, in certain lights, essentially pernicious. Mr. ADAMS, whatelection to a body which has been a organization, at Butte, Mon., in 1893. Its career from Cour d'Alene to Cripple Creek has been a menace and an injury to the community. Its defeat of Mr. PEABODY is the protest of the lawless against the law.

Full returns of the labor vote, and of school. the Socialist vote, in some ways allied to it, are not yet at hand. California MAURY, whose penetrating mind anticigave DEBS about 35,000 votes and Ohio pated many modern discoveries in psycast a Socialist vote of about 27,000. A chology, classed and explained together New York labor leader contends that many events of the world of dream, Mr. BELMONT'S connection with the sleep, illusion and the not less illusive Democratic campaign cost Mr. PARKER objective world. The study of the psy-

30,000 labor votes. New York union men also assert that unionism turned against | modern savages and barbarians is illum-Tammany on account of the connection with that organization of such men as most every week the newspapers tell of CHARLES L. EIDLITZ, ISAAC A. HOPPER

and JOHN B. McDONALD. In Connecticut the labor candidates met defeat. A candidate for Congress, Mr. KENNEDY, known as a strong friend of labor, was submerged by a Republi- of consciousness and doublings of the can majority of 32,000. Mr. DONAHUE, a personality! candidate for a State Senatorship, is the president of the State branch of the

State, the cause of labor unionism suffered political defeat.

The question involved in these experiences concerns the tendency of labor to turn to the political arena in an effort to advance its aims. This point has given in the defeat of labor men in Connecticut edge of any sort, is worth gaining. or in the defeat of Mr. LIVERNASH in California, and see only that labor has elected one Governor, defeated another, and that its votes were a marked influence on the result in New York. There are many in the ranks of unionism who look forward to a day when organized labor, acting harmoniously in the field of politics, will control the policies of the nation. It will be of interest to see how far this element will be inclined to go, on a basis of a claim to success in the elections of last Tuesday, in the way of a greater political activity as a weapon of unionism.

The American Institute for Scientific Research.

In another column Prof. James H. HYSLOP invites public consideration and support of the American Institute for Scientific Research, lately incorporated in this town. The institute will direct investigations by qualified experts in abnormal and so-called "supernormal" psychology and will be the trustee of such funds as may be contributed.

For the present, the founders ask the modest sum of \$25,000, to be used in psychic research. They hope to get ultimately an endowment to carry on a scientific and philanthropic work, including a clinic for the study and treatment of mental diseases, insanity and the obscure and profoundly inter- a plane of justice as the highest of our esting problems of hallucination and "second personality." An institution is of a kind that escapes general publike the famous Salpetrière under the licity, are under as solemn obligations direction of PIERRE JANET, is the aim of to fairness, probity and uprightness as the projectors. Such an institution are the Judges who sit on the highest would be an honor to American science and, if intelligently conducted, would have a practical therapeutic value aside from the light it would throw upon some of the darkest mysteries of human consciousness and suffering. Of course, the institute will not repeat or in any way clash with the work, now so considerable, of the Society for Psychical Research.

"It is well nigh impossible," writes Prof. Hyslop, "for many physicians to apply suggestion with hypnosis, owing most cases are satisfactory officers. arising, in large part, from the wider to the absurd misconception of the subforeign interests and relations of the ject by the public." The truth is that United States, has been wise, brilliant on the part of many trained scientific men as well as the lay public there has office: knowledge, judgment, firmness, able contempt and incredulity toward psychical research. Naturally, the world has been disgusted by the amount of fraud that is possible and common in the We can wish nothing better for the case of many sensitives; and the new United States, for Mr. ROOSEVELT'S Adschool of investigators has had to suffer for the sins of many humbugging mediums and clairvoyants. But if some psychologists have been too easily duped, neither contempt nor incredulity is a becoming or scientific attitude toward investigations honestly made and that, all error deducted, have enlarged the

field of human knowledge.

Some of the most illustrious names in science, literature, statesmanship and philosophy have not feared ignorant ridicule nor shrunk from these inquiries into the secrets of the human personality TOM, DICK and HARRY are not called upon to pride themselves on being superior to men like Lord RAYLEIGH, GLAD-STONE, TENNYSON, RUSKIN, ALFRED WALLACE, ARTHUR BALFOUR, CHARLES RICHET, HENRY SIDGWICK, ANDREW LANG, to mention none of the distinguished Americans who are interested in these researches. The late FREDER-ICK W. H. MYERS, a poet, scholar and thinker of rare distinction, was, perhaps, premature and went too far in his conclusions; but in his great book on "Human Personality and Its Survival of Bodily Death," he made a serious and intellectually brilliant attempt to create a science, to give it a philosophic terminology, and to demonstrate what seems to be indemonstrable. The value of his collection remains, and hardly a page fails to have its interest, even to the mere student of religion, literature and history. His friend GURNEY'S "Phantasms of the Living," is a similarly valuable collection of other and allied phenomena.

In judging such works we are not to emphasize our dissent from too large conclusions. Indeed, in the present temper of the world, even too hasty a belief in the "supernormal" may be excused as a reaction and protest against a dull, unthinking and unreasoned incredulity and scorn of another life. The studies of such men as MYERS and GURNEY, and he will probably find that the adminis- still more the acute investigations of the tration of the Bay State keeps him medical hypnotists and the clinicists of mental disease, coordinate a vast number of seemingly more or less inexplicable facts. Witchcraft and sorcery, hysteria, ever his personal worth, owes his epilepsy, ecstasy, trance, catalepsy, some of the miracles and some of the social and industrial fester ever since its popular madnesses of the Middle Age, the gift of tongues among the followers of EDWARD IRVING, the Convulsionnaires, demoniac possession, many a religious movement, many a saint and mystic have been made clearer to the mind by the ignorantly derided labors of the new

More than fifty years ago ALFRED chology, religion and superstitions of inated by the psychopathologists. Alsomebody who has waked up, far from his home, forgetful of his past, existing under a new name. And yet people laugh at the science-for it deserves

Distinct acquisitions to knowledge can be made by such experiments and studies as the new institute proposes to his campaign as a labor union man but conduct. Of the worth to alienists, to subject, as a two-thirds vote of both branches of American Federation of Labor. He made was snowed under. Throughout the physicians generally, to all who have Congress is necessary to provide for the amend-

the name-which studies these lapsings

to deal with functional mental disease, it seems superfluous to speak. Unconvincing hypotheses may be made by some of its experimenters. The patient collection of facts will always be of service. Even if no positive so-called pracrise to a distinct issue in the ranks of tical good were likely to result from it, unionism. It is in every way probable we should still wish to see it handsomely that unionism will see no special lesson endowed. The "inutile truth," knowl-

Justice Bolte's Removal.

The Municipal Courts are the civil tribunals that come nearest to the great majority of the citizens of New York in their everyday life, and the Justices sitting in them should be men of the highest character and most painstaking disposition.

HERMAN BOLTE'S removal from the Justiceship in the Second district has been ordered by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Department. There is no question that great injustice was caused by his manner

of conducting his office. Generally, the Municipal Courts have jurisdiction in civil suits involving not more than \$500. Much of their business has to do with actions on installment debts, dispossess proceedings, the enforcement of mechanics' liens and violations of corporation ordinances. The defendants in most of the actions heard by the Justices are wage earners or persons in receipt of small salaries, to whose interests delayed decisions and un-

just rulings are practically destructive. Like the Magistrates' Courts in the administration of the criminal law, the Municipal Courts in the civil law touch the comfort and rights of the people more closely than any other tribunals. They should be administered on as high courts, and their officers, whose work

bench of the State. Mr. BOLTE'S removal for misconduct in what is rightly called "the poor man's court" directs attention to the comparative infrequency of such proceedings. In general the Justices are painstaking and careful in their work, seeking to do exact justice to all litigants who appear before them. It is unfortunate that Mr. BOLTE should have proved unworthy, but his removal does not reflect discredit upon a board whose members in

The Church and the State.

The Rev. Dr. Dix, the rector of Trinity Church, is to preside to-day at a meeting He combines rare gifts for that great been and is an offensive and unreason- in the chapel of an Episcopal church to cry out against the "abomination" of marriage after divorce and during the life of the divorced partner.

The late General Convention of the Episcopal Church refused to make a canonical change to forbid remarriage after a divorce for any cause, yet probably the great majority of the clergy of the diocese of New York are earnestly in favor of such a prohibition. It is in the society of New York where Episcopalians are especially conspicuous that the divorces which have made most scandal have occurred, and the clergy are naturally sensitive on the subject.

merely as attendants on its services, change will be expressed clearly. but even when they were actually of its communion it had no responsibility for their conduct. Their divorces, almost invariably, were for causes its canons refused to recognize, and when they were married to new mates they had to go to other than Episcopal clergymen to get the ceremony performed. That is, they defied and flouted the law of the Church. They gave respect only to the law of the

The meeting to be presided over by Dr. Dix to-day will oppose marriage of the divorced for any cause; and practically a large part of the clergy of this diocese already refuse to perform such a ceremony, even though under the canon of the Church the parties are eligible for matrimony. They render obedience to a "higher law," they say; but on the other side the divorced say practically the same thing. They make the law of the State the higher law. They do not take the canon law of the Church seriously, at least when it comes to the gratification of their inclinations in the way of marriage and divorce.

Meantime the society of fashion sustains the divorced in their defiance of the Church. A marriage not allowed by the Church but permitted by the State it recognizes as socially sufficient. If the Church, as a result of Dr. Dix's meeting, shall be able to gain the support of that social opinion in frowning on marriage of the divorced, it may succeed in making it disreputable, but can it accomplish the result alone?

A Great Massachusetts Statesman.

The Hon. WILLIAM STEDMAN GREENE, sometime Superintendent of the State Prisons of Massachusetts and now Representative in Congress of the Thirteenth Massachusetts district, has been stirred to his deepest depths by Mr. ROOSEVELT'S high-piled pluralities and majorities. Here is a glorious opportunity for the Republicans. What shall they do with it? Give ear to the Representative of Acushnet, Berkley, Dartmouth, Dighton, Fairhaven, Fall River, Freetown, Marion, Mattapoisett, New Bedford, Rochester, Seekonk, Somerset, Swansea, Westport, and the good old counties of Dukes and

Nantucket: " For years there have been hopes throughout the New England States that a constitutional amendment giving authority to the Congress of the United States to provide for the regulation of the hours of labor in manufacturing establishments throughout the country could be secured. The first resolution looking to that end was presented by the Hon. R. T. Davis, a former member of Congress from this district, and it was reintroduced by my predecessor, the late Hon. JOHN SIMPEINS. After his decease, before I became a member of the House of Representatives, it was again presented in Congress by the Hon. WILLIAM C. LOVER-ING, my colleague from Taunton, and the measure is now pending.

"The Republican majority has not been large enough heretofore to secure consideration of the

ment, and afterward the approval of two-thirds of the Legislatures of all of the States. The overwhelming vote for the Republican party, giving an unprecedented majority in the House of Representatives and in the various Legislatures throughout the country, may afford an opportunity to obtain this legislation, so essential to the prosperity of both the operative and the manufacturer. United effort of both capital and labor should be exerted to put into effect this most necessary legislation. This question is of national importance, and would affect favorably all the States. It should receive consideration irrespective of party affiliations, but, like all great national questions, must have party responsibility behind it, and I believe the opportunity for the Fifty-ninth Congress to act

should not be lost." This is simply the Hon. Mr. GREENE'S repetition of an ingenuous Yankee proposition to bolster up the New England cotton industry and prune the competition of the Southern cotton industry. The race of great Massachusetts statesmen survives.

There should be a constitutional amendment to extrude the Gypsy Moth.

It will take New York's police many years to recover from the effects of the maladministration of FBANCIS VINTON GREENE.

GEORGE LENNOX WATSON, who died yes terday in Glasgow, was as well known to the public in America as to his own countrymen as a designer of pleasure and racing craft; but his achievements in modelling warships and merchant vessels were also important. His ambition to build a racing yacht that should win the America's Cup was unfulfilled, but otherwise he was unusually successful in his profession. He will be remembered as one of the great marine architects of his day.

TURKEY AND GERMANY.

A Significant Demonstration by the German Emperor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: According to a letter from Constantinople, the last birthday of the Sultan Abdul Hamid II. was made the occasion of a remarkable demonstration on the part of the German Emperor. On that day, Oct. 25, the first section of the prolongation of the Anatolian Railway from Konia to Burgurlu in the great Taurus Mountains on the way to Bagdad was opened with much ceremony. Emperor William, who takes a very special interest in the progress of this enterprise, availed himself of the opportunity to show at the same time his continued friendship to the Sultan by sending a telegram of congratulation to the president of the company in which he spoke of 'my exalted friend, his Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans." He also seized the occasion to refer to "the manifold difficulties that have been encountered" in carrying on the work; evidently alluding to the other than physical obstacles that caused a temporary suspension of construction. These having been surmounted by the organization of a syndicate of German, French and other Continental financiers, the final completion of the road to Bagdad is assured. of this enterprise, availed himself of the op-

of German. Freuch and other Continental financiers, the final completion of the road to Bagdad is assured.

From some point east of the Gulf of Iskanderun a branch is projected that will unite the new Damascus-Mecca railway with the main line to Constantinople, and it may be said that one of the chief objects in pushing on the work just now is to accomplish this at as early a date as possible. The end in view is to consolidate the political power of the German Emperor's exalted friend, the Emperor of the Ottomans, by developing the commercial and agricultural resources of the Euphrates region, on the ne hand, and by bringing the religious centre of Islam in direct connection with the seat of the Sultan's temporal power, on the other. The success of this policy will, of course, add enormously to the prestige of Germany in the Near East, and be a valuable asset in the steady advance of German influence and commerce in southwestern Asia.

NEW YORK, NOV. 11.

with that Church, though in most cases four years hence things are not well enough,

of which they are the "symptom"? Perhaps they want enlightenment more than anything else. At any rate, I should like to know what conditions uce the eccentric vote. ARTHUR WILSON.

To Protect the New Library.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As our municipal authorities cannot abide the weatherworn ap-pearance of white marble. I suggest that the walls of the new public library be covered with parafin as fast as they are erected. This will prevent the marble from becoming discolored, and it will also give a fine, shiny appearance to the building. As fast as the paramin wears off it may be re-BRONKVILLE, Nov. 10.

A Ticket for 1908. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Here is a

eratic ticket for 1908: For President, William L. Douglas of Massa-For Vice-President, Joseph W. Folk of Missouri. Platform—See figures for the 1904 election.

NEW YORE, Nov. 11. W. Bob Holland.

Future for President Roosevelt Suggested. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: President Roosevelt's election by the majority he received was certainly astonishing. Now, there is only one thing more astounding. He is the only man, I believe, who could be elected Mayor of New York NEW YORK, NOV. 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: His fellow Southrons are clamoring for the admission of And her future shines with a golden glow; Mr. J. Calvin Pancake of Staunton, Va., to your But life was rosy, for youth was mine Hall of Fame. NEW YORK, NOV. 11-

MISSIONARY WORK IN OHINA. Incidents of a Missionary's Misdirected

Efforts to Advance Christianity. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a ook on China by a Swiss named Charles Piton, long a missionary in that country is a story of one of his tours through a small part of China that had known little mis effort. I summarize a few of the incidents related without any intention of casting discredit on missionary efforts, but to illustrate how they may be misdirected.

Mr. Piton met a Chinaman of learning and position, studiously polite and respectful, who asked him, as the Chinese do, what had brought him so far from his own country. The missionary said he had come to to preach the gospel of Jesus. "Is not Jesus the sage of your native land?" "More than that, He is the Saviour of the whole world. All men are sinners, and Jesus is their only edeemer; no matter whether you are Chinese or of another race, you must believe in Him to be saved." "But permit me one objection," said the Chinaman. "In my humble opinion our Confucius suffices per fectly for our nation. We do not know the man of the Occident whom you call Jesus: but our people have only to conform with the precepts of Confucius to attain to perfection." The missionary replied that Confucius could not be compared with Jesus. Confucius," said the missionary, "with all his beautiful precepts, can be considered only teacher of men, but never their Redeemer, because he was not without sin."

The Chinaman seemed on the point of making a vigorous reply, but controlled himself and dropped the subject.

Mr. Piton was entertained one day in a Chinese home and tea was being served just

as the aged father of his host came limping in on his bamboo cane. The missionary pro-ceeded at once to tell him he was a great sinner and that the visitor had come all the way to China to preach the true gospel to such as he. Then this followed:

"Oh," protested the octogenarian, "I cannot think I am so very wicked. I never killed any one, I never burned another man's house, and as long as I was a merchant I never used

Here a bright idea occurred to the missionary. In one of the earlier chapters of his book he says that the practice of killing female infants to reduce the number of the family is fants to reduce the number of the lamily is still prevalent in China. Accordingly, he suddenly asked the old man how many daugh-ters he had, and was told two. He then asked if there were not other daughters now dead, and inferred from the man's confused and hesitating response that he had killed some infants. He told the old man he was guilty of murder.

and inferred from the man's confused and hesitating response that he had killed some infants. He told the old man he was guilty of murder.

"The man," continues the missionary, "evidently did not feel at ease. He said he had some business to attend to, and went away on his long cane. Then I briefly explained to those around me the plan of God for the salvation of men," &c.

While passing through the village of Sinchun he saw the schoolhouse and sent a servant with his card to announce him. The teacher was pleased to see him and welcomed him at the door "with exquisite politeness." The boys put their books aside to gaze upon the stranger. Tea was offered and the usual polite questions were asked, but "I hastened to terminate this vain formality and get down to business." He told the teacher that he had travelled by sea a month and spent 1,000 francs to show the Chinese what value the Christians of the Occident attached to the doctrines of Jesus.

"Your brethren and you are very kind," said the teacher, yet as we have the doctrines of Confucius we have no very pressing need for those of Jesus.

"Your brethren and you are very kind," said the teacher, yet as we have the doctrines of Confucius were not sufficient. "How is that?" said the astonished teacher. The missionary asked if Confucius's teachings sufficed for the Chinese why had Buddhism invaded the empire. The teacher replied that it was only some of the lower classes unable to study the sacred classics or too ignorant to comprehend them who embraced these heresies. The missionary denied the accuracy of this statement. The argument grew warm, an audience poured in from the street attracted by loud and excited voices, and at last the teacher, quite overcome by his feelings, arose from his seat, shook his finger at his visitor and said with all the voice he could gather; "Sir, there is no sage greater than Confucius, and this Jesus whom you have come to proclaim to us is not worth the little finger of our saint.

The situation became tense. There was no demons

the kitty lined up and pleaded guilty to gambling he passed sentence upon them. After the last man had been taken down the line Judge Mohler solemnly arraigned himself and entered a plea of guilty. Turning to the clerk, he said: "Mr. Clark, enter the same fine and costs against J. G. Mohler, and let him stand committed until the fine and costs are paid." And he immediately handed to the are paid." And he immediately handed to the clerk the amount of the fine and costs, and as he walked down from the bench he remarked to

of his victims: "Bill, that was your money I paid

that with." A Harlem Ballade of Transit. We now look down from the "L" on high. Or up from the subway's depths below, As whiring onward we homeward fly. A mile a minute's the pace we go.

We've no fault to find; like a breeze to blow Under the island, is fast and fine; And yet there's a sigh for the long ago

In the good old days of the horse car line The stald conductor was not so spry. And the driver never dressed up for show; A carpet of straw kept the flooring dry Gainst all discomforts of rain or snow; We left the city at six, or so, And got to Harlem at half-past nine; For everything crept along sure and slow In the good old days of the horse car line.

The maiden dwelt, in those days gone by, Afar where the Harlem's waters flow; And down in the city, with doleful sigh, On weekdays languished her youthful beau. But Sunday came—then Cupid & Co. Urged the lover forward in rain or shine; He got there, tho' joits caused many a three,

In the good old days of the horse car line. L'ENVOI. All these years I've watched Gotham grow In the good old days of the horse car line.

A NEW INSTITUTION. Abnormal and Supernormal Psychology

to Be Studied Scientifically. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An important institute intended to be of a national character has been founded in this city for the purpose of organizing certain scientific investigations, while it conducts in one of its fields a system of philanthropic work. has been incorporated as the American Institute for Scientific Research. It is not to be associated with any form of teaching or propagandism, whether philosophical, scientific or religious, but is modelled after the Carnegie

tute for Scientific Research. It is not to be a sanciated with any form of teaching or propagandism, whether philosophical, scientific or religious, but is modelled after the Carnegie Institution in Washington, except that it will be permanently limited to a definite field of work, comprising two more or less distinct classes of phenomena.

This institute will not engage directly in ments and subsidies for such men and bodies of men as are qualified to conduct philanthropy and investigation in the fields which the work is to occupy. The two fields comprehend abnormal and alleged supernormal physical physical

of the work. The object is to cooperate, not to compete with existing work and interests in this field.

It is in the interest of this work in both fields that Mr. and Mrs. C. Griswold Bourne, Central Park West, have opened their house to a series of private meetings where the importance and sanity of the work can be properly presented. The first task is to disillusionize the public as to the nature of it.

I may add that the board of trustees for the institute has not yet been completed, but Prof. William James of Harvard University, Dr. Minot J. Savage, and Dr. R. Heber Newton are on the board.

New York, Nov. 11.

ALL.

ALL STATE AND WASHEST CONTRIBUTIONS AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND ADDRESS TO THE BRIDE OF TRUSH TO CONTRIBUTION AND

humanitarian views.

I wish they could all share my recent enjoyment in a book of animal stories, written by a Slouz Indian, Dr. Charles A. Eastman, who, it will be remembered, married Elaine Goodale, the poet. In Dr. Eastman's foreword he quotes from one of the philosophers of the red men on the subject of animals as follows: "And who is the grandfather of these slient people? Is it not the Great Mystery? For they know the laws of their life so well must have for their maker our Maker. Then they

are our brothers! Dr. Eastman then explains how the Indians kill Dr. Eastman then explains how the Indians kill only to sustain life. He also explains the spiritual attitude of the Indians toward the spirits of animals, telling us that the wild hunter, after he becomes acquainted with the spirit of an animal, will never again kill one of its kind. He considers it rilege to learn the secrets of an animal and then use this knowledge against him." So much for the uncivilized indian. What must be think of the pigeon shooting, the coursing, the deer slaying, of the civilized white man? BROOKLYN, Nov. 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why do not the girls of the chorus quit such an unpalatable, financially unsatisfactory business and go in for housework? Surely a free country does not oblige any girl to work in the chorus, If not obliged, where the cause for pity?

No Sympathy for the Chorus Girls.

NEW YORK, NOV. 12. Advertising Rates in Alaska.

From the Seward Onteway.

Birth and death notices free. Marriage anouncements according to the generosity and nancial standing of the groom.

Auspicious. Fortune Teller-You will meet a tall dark woman. Subbubs-Thank heaven! We have been without a cook for six weeks.

CONDEMN CITY HALL SCRAPING And Would Give Municipal Art Commission Power in Such Matters.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society yesterday the sand scouring of the City Hall was taken up. All the members of the committee expressed the deepest personal regret that the vandalism had been committed and agreed that some step ought to be taken immediately to prevent a recurrence of such a thing. This

resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the renovation of the exterior of the City Hall by the sand blast process, thus destroying the mellow appearance of age and removing part of the protecting layer produced by the hardening effect of time, is greatly to be regretted.

Resolved, That we favor the enlargement of the powers of the Municipal Art Commission so that in the future it shall have control of the renovation of public buildings of such an age as to constitute them "historic monuments."

The consideration of the subject brought out the means and methods employed in other countries to protect buildings of historic interest.

In France there is the Commission des Monuments Historiques, a government bureau which cares for all buildings officially designated as "historic monuments."

It controls not only the beauty and disposition of all public buildings registered as resolution was unanimously adopted;

tion of all public buildings registered as "monuments historiques," but also buildings of private ownership catalogued in

In England the care of buildings of par-In England the care of buildings of par-ticular historic interest does not depend upon parliamentary enactment, but is left chiefly to public opinion, which, it is said, is ceaselessly vigilant in this respect and guards the relics more safely perhaps than they would be guarded under any legal form. The fact was brought out at the recting in comparing the operation of norm. The fact was brought out at the meeting, in comparing the operation of public opinion in this matter in England and the United States, that St. I aul's Cathedral in London is badly discolored on one side, from foundation stones to the tip of the dome, from a more open exposure to the weather.

tip of the dome, from a more open exposure to the weather.

"But," said one member of the committee, "a proposition to sand blast the cathedral would cause all London to rise en masse in protest."

In Italy, the richest repository of historic art in the world, the Government has absolute jurisdiction over all "monuments" of art listed in its catalogues. No work of art, no painting, sculpture, manuscript or fragment can be sold or exported without the consent of the Government comconsent of the Government comsale without an opportunity first given to

the State to condemn and purchase it.

Although it is not to be expected, and would indeed be impossible to have in this country laws similar to those in effect in some countries of Europe, yet the executive committee telieves that it is high time that serious effort Le made to confer on some competent official body supervisory jurisdiction in such matters.

The executive committee also voted for-

mally to support the Municipal Art Commission in its efforts to rid the subway stations of the gilt edged advertising signs.

CATHOLIC WOMEN REFORMERS The Popt deported to Have Approved the Cot tution of the Fillie Fidel.

Advices received in this city from Rome say that Miss Eliza Lummis has received from the Pope full approval of the constitution which she drafted for the organization of Catholic women known as Fillas Fidei, or Daughters of the Faith.

This society, it will be remembered, was started by Miss Lummis and several other

Catholic women a year ago for the purpose of correcting by their example some of the bad habits of good society.

Extreves in dress, laxity in literature and or stage will be frowned upon, and the sc i ostracism of divorced women who remarry advocated. Some of the

of streets, and the like. It may seem a pity to have the beautiful and expensive marble tiles of the sub-way covered to some extent by advertisements, but in my opinion the stations would appear more cosey and interesting to the patrons of the road if there was a variety of things to look at rather than the cold, bleak tiled walls, no matter how artistic NEW YORK, NOV. 11.

Why He Failed To Win Her. From the catantal News.

"How did I lose her? My dear boy, as easily as tumbling off a log-by sending her a bex of rare flowers. You are astonished? "ait till you hear what happened. I was in Florida and she was in and I thought I'd clinch the thing by sending a box of orchids for her birthday celebration. This is what I wrote on the card accompanying the flowers Sweets to the sweet. To one as fresh and sweet and blooming as these flowers, want are only the type of her own beauty." Unfortunately, though, the box miscarried. and didn't reach her in three weeks. time the orchids were as dry and shrivelled up as last year's leaves "That was the last of me as far as she was con-

cerned. Opposed to Intervention

From the Washington Post. "I was watching the builtins, when my at-

tention was attracted to two youngsters who were squared off at each other in Queensherry style. While I watched they rolled into the gutter. cratching like cats. "I separated the belligerents. Then they turned

on me. 'Hey, mister, what yer doin't yelled one. 'Can't two friends fight botthood somebody butter int' I permitted the fight to go on."